ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 42. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855. WHOLE NO. 292.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1354. 233—1y

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New-York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

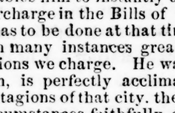
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. Now beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

January 11, 1855. tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

A POSITIVE CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that immediate settlement will save cost.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

January 25, 1855. 6w.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.

Asheville, January 4, 1855 tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of Silks, berages, shallies, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpaccas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroideries, silk and velvet ribbon, hosiery, gloves, bl'k and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for. All offered at very reduced prices for cash, by

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.

☞ Office, the one formerly occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Esq., south end of the Court House.

Residence, the house recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. tf

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Washington, by Van Buren, Prosperity, Sparta, Lindley's Mills, Amity, and Ten mile, to Waynesburg.

From Washington, by Chairtiers, Cross Creek, Eldersville, and Cherry Hill, to Steubenville, (Ohio.)

From Washington to Taylorstown.

From Washington, by Buffalo, West Middleton, Independence, Fowler's, (Va.) Wellsburg, (Ohio.) New Alexandria, Smithfield, and Cold Spring, to Cadiz.

From Waterford, by La Bœuf, Union Mills, Wayne, Columbus, Lottsville, Sugar Grove, and Bustle, to Jamestown, N. Y.

From Waterville, by Garrettsville, and Little Pine Creek, to Texas.

From Wattsburg, by Wayne, Columbus, and Laporte, to Pittsfield.

From Waverly, by Wallsville, Fleetville, and Milliardsville, to Lenox.

From Wellsboro, by Pine Creek, Gains, Pike Mills, West Pike, Cushingville, Sweden, Lymansville, Cowdersport, Roulette, Burtville, and Port Alleghany, to Smithport.

From Wallsboro, by Charlestown, Crooked Creek, Tioga, and Baily Creek, to Rutland.

From West Chester, by Downington, Guthriesville, Brandywine Manor, Rockville, Honey Brook, Beartown, Blue Ball, New Holland, Hinkleton, Ephrata, Durlach, Brickerville, Conwall and Cambelltown, to Humelstown.

From West Chester, by Mershellton, Embreville, Unionville, Doe Run, Gum Tree, Cochranville, Russelville, Hoyesville, Oxford, Hopewell, Cotton Works, Brick Meeting House, (Md.) Rising Sun, Carmington, Principio, and Battle Swamp, to Perrysville.

From West Chester, by Thornburg, Dilworthtown, and Talleyville, (Del.) to Wilmington.

From West chester, and Paoli, to Philadelphia.

From West Chester, by Parkersville, Hamorton, Kennett's Square, to London Grove.

From West Chester, by Goshenville and Sugar Town, to Paoli.

From West Greenville, by Jamestown, Adamsville, Harristown, North Shanango, Line Mills, and Unity, to Coneautville.

From West Middletown, by Patterson's Mills, Cross Creek Village, Eldersville, Burgettstown, Clinton, Seventy Six, and Service, to Hookstown.

From West Newton, by Buena Vista, Yohogany, and McKeesport, to Pittsburg.

From West Franklin, by Grauville, to Alba.

From West Penn, by Mahoning, to Leighton.

From West Port, up Kettle Creek, by Leidy Cross Fork, to Kettle Creek.

From West Philadelphia, by Kellysville, Marple, and Rose Tree, to Howellsville.

From White Haven, by Hickory Run, Albrightsville, to Merwinsburg.

From Williamsburg, by Yellow Spring, and Water Street, to Spruce Creek.

From White Deer, by Alvira, to Ellimsport.

From Wilkesbarre, by Plainsville, Port Blanchard, Pittston Ferry, Old Forge, Lackawanna, Hyde Park, Scranton, Providence, Blakely, Carbondale, Waymart, and Prompton, to Honesdale.

From Wilkesbarre, by Kingston, Forty Fort, Wyoming, Exeter, Keelersburgh, South Eaton, Eaton Tunkhannock, Winchester, Lynn, Springville Dimock, Montrose, Lawsville Centre, Brookdale, and Corbettsville, N. Y., to Kirwood.

From Wilkesbarre, by Kingston, Truckville, Huntsville, Lehman, Dallas, and Bowman's Creek, to Tunhannock.

From Wilkesbarre, by Church Hill, to Nanticoke.

From Wilkesbarre, by White Haven, Morrison, Rock Port, and Wetherby, to Mauch Chunk.

From Williamsport, by Newberry, Linden, Jersey, Shore, Chatham Run, Dunnsburg, Lock Haven, Flemington, Mill Hall, Salona, Lamar, Nittany, Hublersburg, and Zion, to Bellefonte.

From Williamsport, by Warrensville, Lycoming Creek, Slate Road, and Larry's Creek, to Jersey Shore.

From Williamsport, by Hepburn, Crescent, Trout Run, Ralston, Canton, Alba, Troy, Columbia, Cross Roads, South Creek, and Southport, N. Y., to Elmira.

From Williamsport, by Warrensville, Barbour's Mills, Mill's Grove, and Millview, to Dushore.

From Wind Gap to Flicksville.

From Woodcock, by Teeples, the Town Line Road, and Frisby's Settlement, to Waterford.

From Womesdorf and Millbach to Shaefferstown.

From Wrightsville, by Margaretta Furnace, New Bridgeville, Grahamsville, and York Furnace, to McCall's Ferry.

From Wyalusing, by Merryall, Camptown, and Stevenville, to Pike.

From Wyalusing to Sugar Run.

From York, by Emigsville, Mount Champbell, Manchester, York Haven, Etter's, and New Cumberland, to Harrisburg.

From York, by East Berlin, to York Sulphur Springs.

From York, by Farmers, Abbottstown, Hanover, McSherrystown, and New Oxford, to Gettysburg.

From York, by Dover, Rossville, Lewisberry, Lisburne, and Sidensburg, to Mechanicsburg.

From York, by Dover, Wellsville, Dillsburg, and Allen, to Mechanicsburg.

From York, by Pine Hall, Cordoras Hetrics, Kroh's Mills, Md., Manchester, and Bachman's Mills, to Westminster.

From York, by Dallastown, Apple Grove, Cross Roads, Union, Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, and Castle Fin, to Peach Bottom.

From York Sulphur Springs, by Bermudian Hall and Davidsburg, to York.

From Youngstown, by Brandenville, New Derry, Blairsville, Livermore, Tunnell, Saltsburg, Coal Port, Kiskiminitas, Apollo, and Leechburg, to Freeport.

MARYLAND.

From Addison, Pa., by Selbysport and Accident, to Oakland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From Annapolis, by Millersville, Crownsville, and Patuxent, to Annapolis Junction.

From Annapolis to Broad Creek.

From Annapolis, by Church, St. Margarets, Patapsco Meeting House, to Baltimore.

From Baltimore, by St. Dennis, Elkridge Landing, Annapolis Junction, Savage, Laurel Factory, Beltsville, and Bladensburg, to Washington, D. C.

From Baltimore, by Lauraville, Cub Hill, Fork Meeting House, and Fallston, to Bell Air.

From Faltimore, by Govanstown to Towsontown.

From Baltimore, by Harrisonville, North Branch, Freedom, Porter's, Franklinville, Windfield, Sam's Creek, McInstry's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Uniontown.

From Baltimore, by Woodbury, Washingtonville, Brooklandville, Ellengowan, Cockeysville, Waterman's Mills, Philopolis, Munkton Mills, Shrewsbury, Parkton, White Hall, Freeland, New Freedom, Glen Rock, Pa., Seven Valleys, York, Hallam, and Wrightsville, to Columbia.

From Baltimore, by Avalon, Ilchister Mills, Ellicott's Mills, Alberton, Woodstock, Marriottsville, Sykesville, Hood's Mills, Woodbine, Mount Airy, Monrovia, Ijamsville, Adamstown, Point of Rocks, Barry, Weverton, Keep Triste, Harper's Ferry, Va., Duffield's, Kerneysville, Van Clevesville, Martinsburg, Sir John's Run, North Mountain, Sleepy Creek Bridge, Alpine Depot, Hancock, Md., Cacapon Depot, Orlenans, Pawpaw, Va., Cacaponsville, Forks of Potomac, Greenspring Run, Oldtown, Md., and Patterson's Depot, Va., to Cumberland, Md.

From Baltimore, by Rossville, Havewood, Magnolia, Perrymansville, Hall's Cross Roads, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Principia Furnace, Charlestown, Northeast, Elkton, Newark, Del.; Christiana, Stauton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Marcus Hook, Pa., Chester, and Leipersville, Philadelphia.

From Baltimore, by Denton and Easton, to Cambridge.

From Baltimore, by Hookstown, Pikesville, Owing's Mills, Reistertown, Finksburg, Carrollton, Westminister, Littlestown, Pa., and Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Cashtown, Grafensburg, and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg.

From Barren Creek Springs, by Quantico and White Haven, to Princess Ann.

From Barren Creek Springs, by Sharptown, to Laurel.

From Bel Air, by Hickory Tavern, Mill Green, Pylesville, Bryonsville, Pa., and Slate Hill, to Peach Bottom.

From Bel Air, by Churchville, and Hopewell Cross Roads, to Rock Run.

From Bel Air, by Forrest Hill, and Cottage Home, to Pylesville.

From Broad Creek, by Queenstown, to Centreville.

From Buckstown to Cambridge.

From Cambridge, by Church Creek, and Golden Hill, to Lakesville.

From Cambridge, by Hicksburg, Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, and Salisbury, to Snow Hill.

From Charlotte Hall, by Bryantown, Beantown, Piscataway, Palmers, and Good Hope, to Washington, D. C.

From Chestertown, by Caulk's Field, and Reed's Corner, to Rock Hall.

From Church Hill, by Long March, Templeville, and Hazlettsville, to Canterbury.

From Cumberland, by Clarysville, Frostburg, Shade Mill, Grantsville, Addison, Somerville, Farmington, Fayette Springs, Uniontown, Learights, Brownsville, West Brownsville, East Bethlehem, Beallsville, Hillsboro, and Strabane, to Washington.

From Clear Spring, by Green Spring Furnace, to North Mountain, or to a Depot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From Cumberland, by Dawson's, to Westernport.

From Cumberland, by Flint Stone, and Elbensville, to Robinsonville.

From Davis' Depot, by Buckeytown, to Greenfield Mills.

From Cumberland, by Brady's Mill, Western Port, New Creek Depot, Mount Carbon, Langallen, Franklinville, Summitville, Amblersburg, Three Forks, Tetterman, Valley Falls, Benton's Ferry, and Little Station, to Wheeling.

From Darlington, by Dublin, to Slate Hill.

From Davidsonville, by South River, West River, Tracy's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Chesnut Hill, Huntingdom, Prince Frederikton, and Port Republic, to St. Leonard's.

From Davidsonville, by Taylorsville, to Millersville.

From Denton, down Fowling Creek, Upper Hunting Creek, New Hope, Frederalsburg, Cannon's Ferry, and Seaford, to Concord, Delaware.

From Easton, by Upper Hunting Creek, New Hope, Frederalsburg, Cannon's Ferry, Del, Senford, and Middleford, to Concord.

From Easton, by Hillsboro, to Denton.

From Easton, by Royal Oak, to St. Michael's.

From Elkton, by Cherry Hill, Fair Hill, Blue Ball, Brick Meeting House, Rising Sun, Fountain Green, Pa., Kirks, Mills, Oak Hill, and Goshen, to Chesnut Level.

From Elkton, by Chesapeake City, Bohemia Mills, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Cross-Roads, Harmony, Erieville, Chestertown, Church Hill, Centreville, Wye Mills, Easton, Trapye, and Oxford, to Cambridge.

[From the Washington Union]

APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGNERS TO OFFICE.

We had occasion some months since to expose the falsehoods of the advocates of the new secret order in regard to the character of the appointments made under the present administration. The charge was that foreign born citizens had received especial favor in the distribution of the offices. To show how utterly groundless this charge was, we procured from several of the departments authentic information which made the falsehood palpable to every reader. The same charge is revived at present in those States in which elections are soon to be held, and, that the real facts may be within the reach of all who desire correct information, we reproduce the evidence, which fully acquits the administration of anything like favoritism to foreigners.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We begin with the appointments in the Post Office Department:

Clerks	84
Assistant Postmasters General	3
Messenger	1
Assistant messengers	2
Watchmen	3
Laborers	7
Whole number	100

Of these, 88 are of American birth and 12 of foreign birth.

The following are the particulars to be observed:

1. John Marron, Third Assistant Postmaster General, appointed May 17, 1830; was born in Ireland, came here when eight months old.

2. John Agg, clerk, appointed June 8, 1851; born in England; resided here for more than forty years.

3. N. Holton, clerk, appointed June 3, 1834; born in Switzerland, resided here 27 years.

4. J. Lawrenson, clerk, appointed April 7, 1834; born in England, came here 3 months old, now 50 years in this country.

5. G. A. Schwarzman, clerk, appointed June, 1848; born in Germany, came to this country 16 years of age, served 10 years in the American army.

6. E. Donelly, clerk, appointed July 1, 1853; born in Ireland, came to this country when 8 years of age, now 32 years in the country.

7. J. R. Condon, clerk, appointed July 1, 1853; born in Ireland, came here about 21 years of age, now 40 years old.

8. J. E McMahon, clerk, appointed May 2, 1853; born in Ireland, came here an infant, now 22 years of age.

9. James McCorrick, clerk, appointed July 2, 1853; born in Ireland, came here young, now 45 years old.

10. C. McDonnel, messenger, appointed August 10, 1853; born in Ireland, resident in the country 35 years.

11. T. Molchon, watchman, appointed May 22, 1853; born in Ireland, resident in this country many years.

12. James Orr, clerk, appointed August, 1854; born in Ireland, resided here 14 years, served two and a half years in the Mexican war, and was badly wounded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department shows the following result:

	American.	Foreign
Interior Department proper	16	4
Land Office	112	12
Patent Office	55	4
Indian Bureau	17	2
Pension Office	52	5
Commissioner of Public Buildings, and watchmen, keepers of bridges, &c., under his control	21	6
Penitentiary	13	2
Total	286	35

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The following is from the Department of State. It will be observed that the proportion of foreigners holding office under this department is somewhat greater than usual; and the reason is obvious: A number of the consulates do not pay a living compensation. American citizens cannot and will not accept of such appointments, and they are given to foreigners simply because nobody else will take them:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
August 28, 1854.

The following is a statement respecting all persons now employed either in, or under the supervision of, the Department of State:

I.—Employed Abroad.

1. Ministers, commissioners, secretaries of legation, and agents connected with them—whole number, 42.

Of these, 4 were born abroad, 3 of whom have been naturalized, and one, the U. States despatch agent in London, has not.

2. Consuls and commercial agents—whole number, 220.

Of these, 49 were born abroad, of whom 21 have been naturalized, and 1 has not; and 1 was born under the flag of the U. States; the rest, or 26, may have been naturalized, but of this the department has no evidence.

II. Employed in the United States or their Territories as governors or secretaries of Territories and despatch agents—whole number, 16.

Of whom 13 were born in the U. States. The rest, 2 of whom are despatch agents, were probably so born; but of this the department has no direct evidence.

III.—Employed in this department—whole number, 40.

Of these, 6 were born abroad; one of whom came to the United States in his third year, and is of American parents, who, at the time of his birth, were temporarily residing abroad; 4 of the others so born have been naturalized, and 1 soon will be.

Clerks.—Wm. Hunter, Rhode Island; A. French, New York; F. Markoe, St. Croix, of American parents; A. H. Derrick, Pennsylvania; James S. Mackie, Ohio; J. P. Polk, Delaware; R. S. Chilton, New Jersey; H. D. J. Pratt, Massachusetts; G. J. Abbot, New Hampshire; R. S. Chew, Virginia; W. C. Reddall, Virginia; Charles V. Gordon, Virginia, Edmund Flagg, Maine; George Chipman, Vermont; George Hill, Connecticut; George Bartle, Virginia; L. F. Tasistro, Ireland; Edward Stubbs, Ireland; H. D. Johnson, Massachusetts; R. S. Gillett, New York; C. G. Baylor, Kentucky.

Messenger—Calvin Ames, Massachusetts.

Packer.—Wm. P. Faherty, Maryland.

Watchmen.—W. H. Prentiss, District of Columbia; Jas. Donalson, District of Columbia; R. Harrison, England; A. Best, Germany.

Laborers.—James S. Martin, Maryland; Wm. Lucas, District of Columbia; E. W. Hansell, Pennsylvania; W. A. Scott, Pennsylvania; Thomas Thomas, Virginia; J. Williamson, Virginia; Charles H. Brown, Maryland; John McGuire, Ireland.

Recapitulation.

21 clerks—18 native born; 1 born of American parents, transiently abroad; 2 foreign born.

1 messenger—native born.

1 packer—native born.

2 watchmen—native born; 2 watchmen—foreign born.

7 laborers—native born; 1 laborer—foreign born.

35 in all—30 of whom are native citizens; 5 of whom are foreign.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and bureaus, including the offices of the assistant treasurers and mints, there are 430 Americans, 26 foreign born, and 3 not known.

Revenue cutter service, Americans, 65.

Light house keepers, Americans, 238; foreigners, 32; not known, 132.

Customs—Americans, 1,845; foreigners, 227; not known, 25.

Total number of persons employed under the State, Treasury, and Interior Departments, is as follows:

Americans	3,346
Foreigners	430
Not known	330
Whole number employed	4,106

In the House of Representatives, on the 1st of October, 1853, there were 54 persons employed—all of whom, except one, were Americans.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.—The affairs of this Road are in about the same condition as when we penned our last article. From a friend, who arrived on Monday last from Charleston, we learn that Mr. Gourdin, the President of the Road, still continues to refuse to pay the contractors; and, unless the difficulty is adjusted in a short time, a law suit and vexatious delays will be the result. The work, in the meantime, is progressing slowly, there being between three and four hundred hands at work in Anderson and Pickens.

Mr. Gourdin, we understand, expresses his determination to prosecute the work vigorously, when he shall have been relieved from the present difficulty, and we have great confidence in his integrity and ability. Many are anxious to take contracts at the former rates, and would do so, were there no difficulties in the way.—*Pickens Courier.*

A MAN SAWED TO PIECES.—The Minden (Louisiana) Gazette has the following account of a recent terrible accident in that place:

On the evening of the 12th of February, our worthy townsman, Mr. John Little, was accidentally caught in the steam saw-mill in this place, and sawed literally to pieces. Both thighs were taken off close to the hips, and the left arm near the elbow. He lived several hours after it occurred, and made his will deliberately and talked composedly to his friends.

QUEER DODGE.—It has been discovered that a keeper of a larger beer cellar in the Bowery, for the purpose of evading the law requiring him to close his place on Sunday, has been in the habit of holding pretended religious services therein, officiating himself as the leader of ceremonies. He takes the Bible, reads a chapter or two, serves each of his hearers with a glass of beer, and *takes up a collection!* As the Constitution probably did not contemplate so much liberty of conscience, the arrangement will be interfered with by the police.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We are very much grieved to learn that the fine mansion of Davis W. Hodges, Esq., in the upper part of this District, was consumed by fire during the terrible winds which we had last week. We understand, also, that the handsome house built by his father, Col. John Hodges, several hundred yards from his residence, was also destroyed by the same fire, and that most of the out buildings attached to these houses were likewise burnt! The latter house was occupied at the time by Mr. M. Dickey.—Some of Mr. Dickey's children narrowly escaped the fire. The whole mountains around these houses were on fire, and the smoke is now so thick, as we are writing, in the village of Greenville, as to obscure the rays of the sun.—*Greenville (S. C.) Patriot.*

Concord, N. H., March 13.

A frightful accident occurred at Meredith to day. Whilst the people were balloting in the Town Hall, the floor suddenly gave way, precipitating some 300 persons into the stores beneath, a distance of 18 feet. Forty persons were taken out with their limbs broken and otherwise injured, four of whom are not expected to recover.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times is perfectly shocked, it seems, at the low necked dresses of our city belles when they are supposed to be in full costume. If I was a husband or father, or both, I might so far sympathise with the scribe of the Times as to enter a feeble protest against prevailing mode; but being only an unaccompanied stray waif in this wicked, weary world, I am willing to admit—sinner as I am!—a penchant for dresses cut short at both ends. Besides, the fashion is always accompanied with the tender and holy associations of infancy. As the countryman said when asked, after leaving one of the Presidential levees, if he had ever seen such a sight before? "No," was the emphatic reply, "*not since I was weaned.*"—*Correspondence Pennsylvanian.*

Every body likes modesty and hates brass, and yet every body encourages the latter, and leaves the former to take care of itself. Modest merit! what is it worth? The more a man has of it, the poorer he is, in this age of ravalry and humbuggery. He would starve to death on such fodder as that capital can procure.

A dashing and fashionable widow threatens to sue some gentleman for a breach of promise, merely to let it be known that she is in the market.

To make a blockhead pass for a wit, bestow upon him a fortune of ten thousand a year. There is something in the voice of doubloons that commands attention in the best regulated families.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 29, 1855.

PERSONAL.

It is always unpleasant and embarrassing to speak of one's self. Nevertheless, occasions arise in the life of almost every man when the necessity to do so is imperative—when justice to himself and to those connected with him demand it. This being, as we conceive, our case at present, we intend to speak, and speak plainly, be the consequences what they may.

The Editor of this paper is a Methodist Preacher, as is generally known in this immediate section of country. This simple announcement to those heretofore unacquainted with the fact, will at once satisfactorily account for the *chivalry* with which we have been personally abused. We premise what follows with the remark, that we have not, and shall not, ask any favor on this score.—Fair, gentlemanly treatment, with weapons that we can handle without being degraded in our own eyes and in the estimation of all right thinking men, is all we ask—and this has hitherto been denied us.

We shall not stop to argue the propriety of preachers of the gospel engaging in secular pursuits. It is sufficient to say, the church to which we belong recognises it as proper. Our business is both lawful and respectable. By it we earn our daily bread, and whatever of service we render the church, is performed without fee or reward. For our moral deportment and general demeanor, we are responsible to the church. According to its laws, the character of ministers, and other officials, is rigidly examined at least once a year. There has never been a charge of any description preferred against us—and we invite and challenge the closest scrutiny into our conduct as a man and as a minister.

So far as our treatment of others is concerned, in the various discussions incident to our profession, we shall only say, that we have studiously kept in view the fact that we professed to be a gentleman; and have indulged in no language unbecoming a public journalist, or in violation of the rules of good breeding. We have endeavored to clothe our thoughts in a respectful dress; and have labored as earnestly to avoid giving personal offence, as to avoid being the object of it.

We have been led to make these remarks at this time from seeing in the Asheville Spectator of last Saturday, several articles replete with the lowest personal abuse and the most shameless detraction. The casual reader of that paper, unacquainted with its general unfairness, and with the state of affairs here, would be pardoned for coming to the conclusion that the Editor of the Asheville News was either a penitentiary convict or a graduated highwayman, or both. How far a man, even though he be one of the editors of the Asheville Spectator, has a right to blacken and defame the reputation of any citizen, to effect a political or any other object, is a question in the solution of which every member of the community is interested.

We have for several years been the subject of malicious abuse and the most reckless and abandoned misrepresentation. And wherefore? We blush for humanity when recording the answer: Our paper has been a stumbling block to certain aspiring politicians in this District—we have refused to pay them adoration, and have independently, yet respectfully investigated their claims to high station—*and the people have sustained us.*—When it was found that they could not write us down, the edict went forth, and has been faithfully obeyed, to try and *slander* us down.

With one of the Editors of the Spectator we have never had any acquaintance. With the other, our intercourse for years has been of the most pleasant character; and it was a matter for astonishment and regret, that *he* could write and send forth to the world such an article as appeared in that paper of Saturday last. The criticism of our's, which called it forth, was couched in respectful language, and contained no evidence of unkind personal feeling. Had the reply been respectful in tone, however pointed and severe, then we had not complained.

To say that that print is pursuing a course calculated to sink it yet lower in the estimation of all fair minded men, would be but to give utterance to a very commonly entertained opinion. The shrewd public very readily distingnish between *argument* and *vituperation.*

With this explanation and statement, our line of conduct towards the Spectator will undergo no change. We shall deal with it as a public journal, and shall not seek to neutralize its arguments, or cripple its influence, by broad, unfounded and shameless charges and insinuations against its Editors. Independently and fairly we shall meet its arguments. Its personal slang shall receive the contempt it merits.

We confess we hung our heads with very shame when we read that article, abounding in sentiments and expressions unworthy of the lowest and vilest wretch, who rots in the dungeons of the State!—*Spectator.*

What were those vile sentiments? A decently expressed remonstrance against the Spectator pursuing a course well calculated, as it must know, to alienate the people of S. Carolina from the French Broad Road. Conscious of the weakness of its position, and of the suicidal character of its article, no argument is brought forward to its defence, but a column of such stuff as the above. Many of the business men of this town, some of them politically opposed to us, have voluntarily come forward and borne testimony to the correctness of our views.

As we intimated last week, we have no hostility to Wilmington. She is an enterprising, high spirited city, worthy of the proud position she occupies: and will go on in a career of prosperity, without the French Broad Rail Road being sacrificed to enhance her wealth.

It is well known that the fate of our Road hangs upon the action of South Carolina.—Can we hope that she will feel a very deep interest in it, with such articles as the one under consideration staring her in the face?

We congratulate the people of this place generally upon entertaining sentiments "unworthy of the lowest and vilest wretch who rots in the dungeons of the State!"

The Spectator evidently considers itself in a strait, for it calls lustily upon the Press of the State to come to its help! Hope these cries of distress will reach a tender place in the "buzzom" of the brethren—especially those of them living in sections of the State whose interests have demanded a connection with South Carolina on the one hand, and with Virginia on the other!

CAPE FEAR BANK.

We learn from the Wilmington Herald that the stockholders of this institution, recently assembled in that town, have agreed by a vote of 1,612 to 359, to accept the new Charter. One clause of the charter prohibits the Bank from issuing or receiving bills of a less denomination than five dollars. We cannot see any good reason for this, but very many against it. The people must and will have smaller bills, and the result will be the flooding of the State with the small notes of neighboring States.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of the Clarendon Iron Works, in another column. The company is composed of citizens of this State, gentlemen of high standing in the community, of means, energy, and public spirit. The capital of the Company is $300,000. They have erected extensive buildings, and are fully prepared to do any work in the line of manufacturing and repairing machinery. They intend to render it unnecessary to go North for machinery, by offering better inducements at home. Give the Clarendon Works a trial.

TAX ON MARRIAGE LICENSE. As a matter of interest to our bachellor friends, we subjoin a clause from the Revenue Act, passed at the late session of the Legislature:

"On each marriage license, the sum of one dollar, which shall be paid by the Clerk, and no Clerk shall issue such license unless the tax thereon shall be paid to him; and he shall render to the justice who takes the tax list the number of such licenses by him granted in the preceding twelve months, under the penalty of two hundred dollars, for the use of the State, to be collected by the County Solicitor."

We did what we could for it; [the French Broad Road] it [the News] did as much as it dared *against* it, for the purpose of securing a circulation (as it *almost* acknowledged) in the western counties.—*Spectator.*

The News, neither "almost" nor to any extent, ever acknowledged any such thing; and calls upon you to produce the *proof*, or stand before the community convicted, not "almost" but altogether, of having perpetrated a gross slander.

We have sent the Editor of the News an official copy of the Platform, and if he should be able to "lay his hands" on them, by his next issue, why, *perhaps* he may publish them. If he does not, there can be then no longer any doubt of his being afraid to give them to the public.—*Spectator.*

The aforesaid "Platform" was neatly enveloped, and returned whence it came; the News not desiring communications of any description from that establishment, until at least the rudiments of common courtesy enter into the conduct of the Spectator.

To prevent misapprehension, we will remark that the platform sent us, is an artfully constructed piece of furniture—well calculated to mislead and deceive the Southern people. It is by no means a fair exposition of Know Nothingism, as *practically* exhibited in the Northern States. But it is "officia;" so was the platform we published last week.

☞The Emperor of Russia, Nicholas, is dead—or reported to be. What effect his death will have upon the tangled web of Eastern affairs, remains to be seen.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE!

Know Nothingism has made another stride! Not content with assailing those who happened to be born outside the United States, it is narrowed down to a crusade against those persons who were born out of North Carolina! The Spectator of last Saturday attempts to make capital against us, on the ground that we are not a *native* of the State—being an odious *furriner*, born *a-w-a-y* down in Tennessee! Dreadful!! Now, we have been in the State about twelve years; and wish some gentleman skilled in legal lore would inform us how much longer our probation is to last, before we can be considered a citizen. We have paid taxes, worked roads, mustered, served on juries, acted as a magistrate, served in the legislature, and performed all and singular the duties imposed upon a thorough bred native. How long yet?

But hear this expounder of *improved* Know Nothingism—

Our astonishment ceases, however, when we reflect that the author of that article is not a native of this State, but was raised among a people always ready, with divers others, to abuse and ridicule our State and its citizens.

What people were we raised among? A people who have now we presume forty or fifty daughters at the Female College in this place—a people who contributed thousands upon thousands of dollars to the Endowment of said College—a people who have put forth every effort to secure a Railroad connection with us, and who are too generous and high-minded to treat North Carolina otherwise than with respect and deference. Tennesseeans, as a class, are proverbially shrewd, and readily place a proper value upon politicians; and if their nice powers of discrimination have led to the above bad tempered fling, that furnishes no evidence of a want of kindly feeling for North Carolinians generally.

More than half the population of this town, we venture to say without entering into an examination, is composed of persons born out of the State—a large per cent being Tennesseans. Our fellow sufferers are advised not to afflict their souls, at this tightening of the strings of Know Nothingism. Just come up to the help of the sovereign people, and this *charitable* ism will soon be consigned to the grave which public opinion is digging for its defenders and advocates.

KNOW NOTHINGISM, AS EXPOUNDED BY A HIGH PRIEST OF THE ORDER.

The Massachusetts Legislature consists of 417 members. Of this number, all are Know Nothings but about six. Of course we may look to this august body for the principles of the order, pure and undefiled. Being nearly unanimous, there is no occasion for concessions or deceptions. This Legislature elected, by acclamation, one Henry Wilson, as the most suitable man in the commonwealth to represent their sentiments upon the floor of the United States Senate.

On the 23d of February, Mr. Wilson, in his place in the Senate, delivered a speech, to a few extracts from which, we invite the attention of our readers. It will be observed that he is in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery—denounces the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional and inhuman, and yet declares that he and his abolition brethren intend to stand by the Union! He will repeal the slave law, abolish slavery, destroy the South, and laugh at our threats of resistance. People of the South, you have said to the fanatics of the North, "thus far, and no farther!" You have declared again and again that you would not be robbed and trampled upon with impunity—that you loved the Union, and would stand by it while it secured you in the enjoyment of your constitutional rights—can you now take by the hand a party whose acknowledged and chosen leader thus adds insult to injury? Have you heretofore meant what you said? Then repel this insult, and frown down the party that has offered it.

Mr. Wilson said:

I tell you, frankly, that we of Massachusetts are unalterably opposed to African Slavery in America, and we are in favor of all practicable efforts for its entire abolition.

We believe we have the power to abolish slavery in all the Territories of the Union; that, if slavery exists there, it exists by the mission and sanction of the Federal Government, and we are responsible for it. We are in favor of its abolition wherever we are morally or legally responsible for its existence.

We of Massachusetts believe the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 an inhuman and unconstitutional enactment, and we are in favor of its immediate and unconditional repeal.

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglass) pronounces all the Abolitionists disunionists. If he means to include men who think as I think, and act as I act, I beg leave to say to that Senator that he mistakes us altogether.

Mr. DOUGLASS. I have a letter in my possession, written from Boston, indulging in the most—I will not say fulsome—terms of the Senator from Massachusetts, just elected, in which the chief merit urged is, that upon the question of the dissolution of the Union that Senator would prove himself a man.

Mr. WILSON. Sir, I make no pretensions to any peculiar devotion to the Union over other men but, if I know myself, I would sacrifice all of life and of hope to maintain and perpetuate the Union of these States.—We know that the people will stand by the Union, even if Slavery should be abolished.

☞Great rejoicing fills the temples where the blind god is worshipped, at the defeat of the Democracy of New Hampshire, by the combined forces of whiggery, abolition and know nothingism.

The Swannanoa.

"Swannanoa, nympth of beauty,
I would woo thee in my rhyme;
Wihlest; brightest, loveliest river,
Of our sunny southern clime."

Duty called us a few days since some miles up the Swannanoa. It is to us the most romantic and beautiful of streams. We never tire—especially in early summer, the season of flowers—of lingering upon its lovely banks, and watching its sparkling waters as they go leaping and dancing on their way to the mighty deep. Talk as you please of the awful grandeur of the deep blue sea—of the majesty of the mighty Mississippi, as it rolls in sullen consciousness of strength to its destination—but give us rather the merry, bright mountain stream, its banks fringed with flowers of a thousand hues, while the very air is redolent of perfumes distilled in Nature's laboratory.

A ride along the banks of the Swannanoa is something to be enjoyed; not only because the kind Creator has made it so, but also because art has rendered the scene still more lovely and attractive. Dr. Hardy's beautiful residence, looking like a fairy nestled among flowers, is sure to rivet the gaze of the passer by. From this point, the scene which spreads out before the eye is one of the most sublime and beautiful in nature. At your feet stretch away the broad bottoms of the Swannanoa, bearing evidences of the highest cultivation; while in the distance, mountain piled on mountain, rise in grandeur and seem to court the embraces of the clouds which float about their lofty peaks.

About a mile further, as we move up the stream, the attention is arrested by the neat and extensive plantation of Col. Thomas T. Patton. Here, too, nature has been lavish of her gifts; and here industry and taste have combined to throw additional charms around this lovely spot. Col. Patton has the reputation, and well deserved too, of being one of the neatest and best farmers in Western Carolina. He prides himself not only upon the amount of his products, but also upon the neatness and system which prevail everywhere. His residence is a model of comfort, elegance and hospitality. His fences, barns, cribs and bridges, are always in repair, and always of the best description. Here too may be found, spanning the Swannanoa, the only Wire Bridge we know of in the Southern country. We regret that we are not architect enough to give a satisfactory description of this beautiful structure. We will do what we can, and leave the reader to go and inspect it for himself. The abutments are so much hidden by the towers on each side, which cover and protect them, that we were unable to get as clear an insight into the superstructure as we desired. The most striking features are the large wire cables upon which the whole weight is suspended, and the interlacing of the wires holding the beam, upon which the flooring is laid. In the plans of wire bridges we have noticed, the cables are made to lie side by side, and the suspension attached to them. Col. P. has laid two cables of about number 12 or 14 wire, placed one above the other, two feet apart, two on each side, which are fastened together with cuff irons, very securely, every ten feet. It is light, airy and neat, and capable of sustaining a weight of ten thousand pounds.—The whole appears to have been immersed in paint oil, as it is as white as the driven snow.

Passing on a little beyond the Bridge, and near the farm of Mr. Murphey, we were gratified to find that the road had been changed, and thrown upon the bank of the river. Formerly the hills beginning at this point were the "rock of offence" to vehicle drivers, of every description. The present location is much better, and the road is a most excellent one, and we congratulate our Swannanoa friends on the improvement. We learned incidentally, and trust he will pardon us for speaking of it, that the public are largely indebted to Col. Patton for this improvement—that he was out during much of the inclement weather of the past winter, with his laboring force, opening up this road. All who participated in the work are entitled to public thanks, and shall have ours.

We have spun our yarn long enough for this week, and have ample material left for a few more, which will be given at some future time.

☞The ground has been twice covered with snow, during the past week.

☞There is a little table of figures in the Spectator, addressed "To the Editor of the News." The Editor of the News asks to be excused from attempting to decypher either the Know Nothing hieroglyphics or the bad latin of the Spectator. He is not particularly fond of ipecac.

☞The Know Nothings of Virginia met in Convention at Winchester on the 14th, and nominated the following ticket for the approaching election: For governor, T. S. Flournoy; for lieut. governor, J. M. H. Beall; for attorney general, John M. Patton.

☞We learn from the Greensboro' Patriot that two men, Eli and McKenzie Varner, were buried in a pit, by the caving in of the dirt, at the gold mines in Randolph county, a few days since. The former was instantly killed—the latter will probably recover.

☞An express train on the Hudson River railroad, recently, ran thirty miles in 29 minutes!

THE EL DORADO AFFAIR.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, says:

"The friends of the Administration here assert that the President has ordered that extreme measures be taken, if necessary, to exact instant reparation at Havana, for the late outrage upon the steamer El Dorado."

In confirmation of this opinion we notice an article in the Washington Union, headed "Last Spanish Outrage," in which it is intimated that unless an atonement is made to Mr. Dodge, our new Minister at the Court of Spain, hostile steps will be taken. The Union further says:

We have the strongest reasons for regarding Spain as being backed and sustained by England and France. We need not, therefore, fear that we will be chargeable with resorting to force against a weak and helpless nation. When our government resolves to adopt coercive measures, it will do so with a full expectation that they are to be prosecuted against the combined powers of England, France and Spain. The repetition of such outrages as that upon the Black Warrior and the El Dorado satisfies us that our pacific relations with Spain cannot be long maintained, and we think this conviction cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the public mind.

☞ Gov. Winston, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation, setting apart Saturday, the 7th April, as a day of humiliation and prayer, to be observed by the people of that State.

The Washington Star learns that already some fifteen hundred applications have been made for bounty lands under the law passed by Congress only a few days ago. On one day three hundred and fifty such applications were received. It is estimated at the Pension Bureau that about 300,000 such applications will be made under the new law, requiring 32,000,000 of acres to satisfy them.

Capt. Braxton Bragg, of tha Army, brother of Gov. Bragg, has been appointed Major of Cavalry, in one of the new Regiments authorized to be raised by an Act of the late Congress.

Gen. Chas. R. Jones of Iredell has been recommended as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the 6th District (Puryear's.) A Democratic Convention is proposed to be held at Winston during Forsythe Superior Court.

The Emperor of Japan intends to have the whole of his dominions intersected by telegraphic lines.

Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, has lately made several important treaties with the Indians.

Gen. Wm. Trousdale, of Tennessee, is put up by the Sumner Flag for the office of President of the United States.

Rev. F. T Gray, who died in Boston last week, had his life insured for $40,000.

Dr. T. J. Eddins, of Tuscaloosa, Ala, had 152 bales of cotton, and 5,000 bushels of corn destroyed by fire last week.

Fish are caught in Puget Sound, Oregon, which when dried, and lit by the tail, burn like a candle. We don't believe any such "fish tale."

PETERSBURG, VA. March 14.—Henry D. Bird, late president of the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company, was to-day arrested on the charge of having embezzled some $31,000 of the funds of the company. He was taken before the mayor, who refused to bail him, and he was committed to jail. As high as $100,000 bail was offered, but the mayor declined to receive it.

HANDSOME PRICES.—The sale of jacks and jennets, imported recently from Spain by the Kentucky Importing Company, took place at Germantown, Kentucky, a few days ago. The prices were remunerative, ranging from $395 to $1,550 per head, with the exception of one, which sold for $325.

It is said that Turkeys will rid a farm of grasshoppers. Try it.

Thos. I. Faison, the Senator in the Legislature from the county of Sampson, has published a letter to his constituents explaining the course he pursued in the Assembly. He says he only spoke where the immediate interests of his constituents were concerned; and thinks that it would have displayed a want of judgment and a proper sense of propriety in him to have attempted to instruct or to entertain by any speeches he could have made in the Senate of North Carolina, composed as it was on one side of such men as Graham, Rayner, Gilmer, Haughton, Morrisy, Ashe, Cherry, and Davis; and on the other of such men as Biggs, Speaker Winslow, Hoke, Fisher, Coleman, Boyd, Bower, Walker, Wilder, Graves, McDowell, Clark, and many others of high attainments." If some other members had taken the same view as to the necessity of speech making, the State might have been saved of a good many dollars, spent in useless debate.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Three men, named Ramsay, Landrican and Curtain, were at work in the lower floor of the flouring mill of Wm. Baker, in Leymouth, Canada, when the floor above gave way, letting down upon them 3,000 bushels of grain. This is considered a horrid death.

A fool in high station is like a man on the top of a monument—everything appears small to him, and he appears small to everybody.

The ague rages so in some parts of Iowa, that the people are obliged to sleep with corn cobs in their mouth, to keep from shaking all their teeth out.

"Penny wise and proud foolish"—saving the price of an advertisement, and losing a hundred times the amount.

The narrowest part of the Atlantic is more than two miles deep. In other parts about one and a half miles.

A good trotting-horse brings two thousand dollars in San Francisco.

Punch says the best tear of sympathy is a volunteer.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., has signified his acceptance of the Presidency of Davidson College.

Gen. Cass, on his arrival at home, after the close of the late Congress, was received with a salute of 32 guns.

An expedition of four regiments, consisting of about four thousand troops, will start from Fort Leavenworth during the Spring, on an expedition against the Sioux Indians. Gen. Harney will command the expedition. He will give a month's notice to all Indians beyond Fort Laramie to leave the country, and after that time, all he finds he will make an example of.

A western editor thinks that Hiram Powers, the sculptor is a swindler, because he chisled an unfortunate Greek girl out of a block of marble.

Spring must be welcome to the trees, because they are *re leaved* by its approach.

According to the articles of war, it is death to stop a cannon ball.

The stepping stone to fortune is not to be found in a jeweler's store.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., by Rev. J. W. Varnell, Mr. Joseph Patterson, of Madison county, to Miss Martha J. Brown, of Buncombe.

On the same day, by Henry Hunt, Esq., Mr. David Stevens and Miss Mary Jane—daughter of Alfred Dillingham, all of Buncombe.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, *Thomas*, infant son of Mr. James L. McKee.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker Turbine and other Water Wheels. Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shaving Pullies, Hangers, Gears and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

To Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, &c.,

OF ALL WARS: THEIR WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN.

S. M. KNIGHT, Attorney for Govern't Claimants, Washington D. C.

CONTINUES to give prompt and personal attention to the prosecution of Claims of every description against the General Government, and particularly to those before the Treasury Department Pension and Bounty Land Bureaus, Patent and General Land Offices and Board of Claims.

An experience of years and a familiarity with the means of obtaining the earliest and most favorable action on Claims with his facilities for the dispatch of business justify him in assuring his Correspondents, Claimants and the public generally that interests intrusted to his keeping will not be neglected.

Pension, Bounty-Land, Patent and Public Land Laws.

He has nearly ready for gratuitous distribution among his business correspondents, (and those who may become such,) a neat pamphlet containing a synopsis of the existing Pension Bounty-Land Patent and Public Land Laws down to the end of the late Congress, including the

BOUNTY LAND ACT OF 3d MARCH, 1855.

Under which all who have heretofore received less than 160 acres are now entitled to additional land; said Act grants also 160 acres to all Officers non commissioned Officers, Chaplains, Soldiers, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, and friendly Indians of the Army, including State Troops, Volunteers and Militia and all Officers Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Marines, Clerks, and Landsmen of the Navy, not heretofore provided for, who have served not less than fourteen days (unless in battle) at any period since 1776; and to the widows and minor children of all such persons entitled and deceased.

This pamphlet contains Forms of Application more full and complete than any elsewhere to be found; adapted to the wants of every class of Claimants under the Act, with copious decisions and instructions of the Department and practical suggestions as to the course to be pursued in suspended or rejected cases.

Parties not wishing to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this Office in securing prompt and personal superintendence of their claims at the Department can obtain copies of the above pamphlet by remitting thirty cents in postage stamps.

INDUCEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents who prepare and forward cases for management to this Agency will be dealt with liberally; supplied with all necessary blanks gratis and kept constantly advised of the changes that from time to time occur in the execution of the law.

It is within the subscriber's power to direct his Correspondents to the locality of very many persons entitled under the late Act; and having obtained several thousand Land Warrants under former laws, he is in possession of data that will materially assist in securing additional bounty.

Fees below the usual rates, and contingent upon the admission of Claims.

The highest cash prices given for Land Warrants, Revolutionary Scrip and Illinois Land Patents. Address S. M. KNIGHT,

March 29, 1855. Washington City.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at the *Court House* in Asheville on the first Saturday in April for the purpose of considering and accepting the amendments of the charter of said Company. It is earnestly requested that all the Stock may be represented. By order of the Board. I. B. SAWYER,

Asheville, mh 29-t2 *Sec. A. G. P. R. C.*

Navy Supplies—1855-'56.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. March 13, 1855.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virgina, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molases, vinegar, pickles, beans, and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1854 or 1855; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the quantity, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of white oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining, hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1854 or 1855, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be fifty per cent above proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than 5-8 inch thick, and the heads not less than 3-4 inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1 1-2 inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1 1-3 inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and to be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seasoned red oak barrels, with white pine heads, not less than 1 1-8 inch thick; the staves not less than 5-3 inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1 1-2 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1 1 2 inch in width and 1-16 inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put in iron-bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of small cucumbers, and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct; the inpecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for.			
Flour	1,500	bbl	per	bbl.
Biscuit	1,600,000	lbs	per	100 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000	gals	per	gal.
Sugar	200,000	lbs	per	lb.
Tea	20,000	lbs	per	lb.
Coffee	10,000	lbs	per	lb.
Rice	200,000	lbs	per	lb.
Molasses	20,000	gals	per	gal.
Beans	6,000	bush	per	bush.
Vinegar	20,000	gals	per	gal.
Dried apples	50,000	lbs	per	lb.
Pickles	130,000	lbs	per	lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penality to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.—The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee: If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and the copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

APPROVED 27 March, 1854. 892—4w.

Burnsville HIGH SCHOOL.

(*Male and Female.*)

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday April 5th.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President, Assisted by competent Teachers in the Male and Female Departments.

Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,

Including Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Primary Geography and English Grammar commenced - - $ 5 00

Academic Department,

Including English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography completed, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, Botany, History, Book Keeping, Elocution and Composition, - - - - - - - 10 00

Collegiate Department,

Embracing all the studies usually taught in our best Colleges, - - - - - - 15 00

A Contingent Fee of $1 per session will be charged.

Boarding in the best families, or at the hotels $1-1 50 per week, including all expenses. Students wishing to board themselves can procure house room.

The two Departments, though under the same government, are kept separate. Arrangements are making for a handsome Library and Cabinet of Minerals and Curiosities.

Students charged from the time of entering.

☞ Special attention is called to cheapness health and scenery.

M. P. PENLAND, *Pres. B. of Trus.*

I. M. BROYLES, *Sec. pro tem.*

Burnsville, March 22, 1855. w8

BOUNTY LAND AND Pension Agency.

CONGRESS having recently passed an Act granting Bounty Land to all soldiers and their legal representatives, who have received less than 160 Acres, the undersigned would call the attention of claimants to the many facilities he possesses for procuring their claims. He is now in possession of *all forms* and regulations required by the Department; and believes he has among the best Agents in the United States, and in all cases guarantees a Warrant or makes no charge. He will come to each man's house, and if he should be absent, will play with the children until his return. Pension claims will be attended to as usual. In cases where Warrants are procured, he will on their delivery, pay in cash the highest market prices for them.

He refers to the numerous claimants for whom he has done business, in North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, for his ability and faithfulness as a claim agent, and to the public in general. Those for whom he has worked are the best judges.

Letters addressed to JOHN B. WOODFIN Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., will meet prompt attention, as he has numerous assistants.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Claim Agent.*

Burnsville, march 22, 1855. tf

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

THE undersigned having some experience in the prosecution of claims against the U. States Government, and being fully prepared with forms and regulations under the late Act of Congress granting Bounty Land to all claimants who have received less than 160 Acres, now offers his services to all such, and guarantees the allowance of their claim or makes no charge.

He has procured the services of able Agents at Washington, and flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to his employers.

As it is customary, he will visit as many of the persons having claims as possible, and will prosecute them upon reasonable terms. Letters addressed to him at Asheville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

J. M. ISREAL, *Claim Agent.*

Asheville, march 22, 1855. tf

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

☞ Knoxville Whig, Asheville News, and Presbyterian Greenville, please copy till forbid.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Notice to Teachers.

Proposals will be received up to the 10th of April next, to fill the Presidency, the Primary and Music Departments of the Holston Conference Female College. Good recommendations will be required of the applicants. For further particulars address the President or Secretary of the Board of Trustees. By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, March 15, 1855.

Change in Location.

THE undersigned take occasion to inform their friends and customers, who are not aware of the fact, that they have removed their stock of goods to that *Elegant Brick Store* just finished, South East of the Court House, where they are *permanently located*, and intend to serve the public to the best of their ability.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, March 15, 1855.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

JOHN W. WILSON,

HAS just received a lot of superior *READY MADE CLOTHING*, which is rapidly going off at prices lower than such Goods were ever before bought in this market.

ALSO, a few pieces of superb *Cloth*, which he will make up to order, neatly, cheaply, and "with dispatch." Second door south of the Bank.

March 8 1855. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD;

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11 1855. tf

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of my school will be resumed on Thursday 1st March.

The course of studies will embrace the English Branches, Ancient Languages, Mathematics and French.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the *beginning* of the session; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.

For terms, and other particulars, address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 15, 1855. wG

NOTICE.

I have issued orders to the Colonels of the different Regiments composing the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, for the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, for the election of a Brigadier General of said Brigade. Election to be held on the 5th of May next. R. M. HENRY,

Feb. 15. 1855. Major General.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of J. B. Lowenberg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. B. Lowenberg is alone authorized to make settlements.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Feb. 10, 1855.

Removal.

The cheap Clothing Store of the undersigned has been removed to the store house recently occupied by Smith, Baird and Vance, fronting the Court House; where he still sells good bargains, and clothing is going off rapidly at low figures.

Ho all ye naked and needy! call and you shall be clothed from head to foot, for a sum too trifling to mention.

Feb. 15, 1855. J. B. LOWENBERG.

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. J. M. BLAIR.

Feb. 8th, 1855. tf

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants, SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec 14, 1854.

Sand Hill Academy.

THE Eighth Session of the Male and Female School at Sand Hill, under the care of the Rev. J. Hood, will open on the 9th April next.

TERMS OF ADMITTANCE.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, - - - - $5,00 per session

The higher Branches, embracing a Collegiate course, 10 00 " "

Tuition will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session, sickness excepted.

We have ordered from New York a splendid assortment of apparatus for the use of the School, expected certain by the commencement of the session.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood on reasonable Terms.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe, N. C. March 15, 1855.—4t

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 12, 1855.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until p. m. of 10th April, 1855, [to be decided by the 30th April, 1855.] on the routes and in the the times herein specified.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5731 From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mt. Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Spring Hill Forge, Lincolnton, White Pine, Buffalo Paper Mill, Shelby C. H., Fillmore, Mooresboro', Webb's Ford, Rutherfordton, Green Hill, Chimney Rock, and Fair View, to Asheville, 145 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Salisbury monday, wednesday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 at night;

Leave Asheville monday, wednesday and friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury wednesday, friday, and sunday by 5 a m.

Proposals for separate schedules between Salisbury and Lincolnton and Lincolnton and Asheville will be considered, with a view to sending *through mails* via Charlotte. Proposals for three additional trips will also be considered, especially on that part of route between Lincolnton and Asheville.

5733 From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Bunker Hill, Newton C. H., and Drowning Creek, to Morganton, 85 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Salisbury monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Newton same days by 9 p m;

Leave Newton tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 12 m;

Leave Morganton monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Statesville tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury same days by 12 m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5799 From Shelby, by Stice's Shoal, Erwinsville, Grassy Pond, Limestone Springs, S. C., Thickety Fork, Moultrie, and Hurricane, to Spartanburg C. H., 46 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby wednesday and saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same days by 7 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. thursday and sunday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 7 p m.

Proposals to end at Limestone Springs are invited.

5800 From Shelby, by Birchettsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, S. C., Allgoods, and Corohens to Spartanburg C. H., 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Shelby thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same day by 6 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p. m.

5801 From Shelby, by Swangstown, New House, S. C., Antioch, and Clark's Fork, to Yorkville, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby tuesdays and fridays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Yorkville same days at 6 p m;

Leave Yorkville wednesdays and saturdays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 6 p m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5802 From Rutherfordton, by Sandy Plains, Earlesville, S. C., Gowensville, Millburg, and Milford, to Greenville C. H., 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordtou thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville C. H. next day by 11 a m;

Leave Greenville C. H. friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m.

5803 From Rutherfordton, by Logan's Store, Duncan's Creek, Polkville and Camp Call, to Garner's Ford, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton friday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m;

Leave Garner's Ford thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5804 From Rutherfordton, by Cooper's Gap and Mills' Gap, to Edneyville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Edneyville same day by 4 p m;

Leave Edneyville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 4 p m.

5805 From Rutherfordton, by Patten's Home, Golden Valley, Minersville and Dysortville, to Marion and back, by Sugar Hill and Cedar Creek, equal to 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Marion same day by 6 p m;

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5806 From Garner's Ford, by Double Shoal, Pierceville, Shelby, Muddy Fork, and Old Furnace, to Dallas, and back by Crowder's Mountain, King's Mountain, White Plains, and Clingman, equal to 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Garner's Ford tuesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Dallas same day by 6 p m;

Leave Dallas wednesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m.

5807 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs, Avery's Creek, Mills River, Boilston, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Cathey's Creek, Cherryfield, Hog Back Valley, and Georgetown, to Casher's Valley, 74 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Casher's Valley next day by 6 p m;

Leave Casher's Valley wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

Proposals to divide this route at Cathey's Creek will be considered.

5808 From Asheville, by Sul. Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scott's Creek, Franklin, Skeeneh, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomotla, to Murphy, 128½ miles, twice a week.

Leave Asheville monday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy wednesday and sunday by 7 p m;

Leave Murphy monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville wednesday and saturday by 7 p m.

5809 From Asheville, by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, Crab Tree, Jonathan's Creek, and Balsom Mountain, to Waynesville, 64½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville next day by 8 p m;

Leave Waynesville wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 8 p m.

5810 From Asheville, by Flat Creek, Gilbert's, Ivy Bend, Bull Creek, Walnut Creek, Jewell Hill, Indian Gap, Double Springs, Gahagen's, Big Laurel, Sulphur Springs, Tenn., Love's and White Sulphur, to Limestone Springs, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Limestone Springs next day by 6 p m;

Leave Limestone Springs wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

5811 From Morganton, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, Minersville and Cuba, to Rutherfordton, 39 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton wednesdays and saturdays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m;

Leave Rutherfordton tuesdays and fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 7 p m.

5812 From Morganton, by Bridgewater, Marion C. H., Old Fort, and Swannanoa, to Asheville, 59 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton sunday and wednesday at 1 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Asheville sunday and thursday at 2 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 8 p m.

5813 From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Youngs, Bakersville, and Ledger, to Burnsville, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 12 m;

Leave Burnsville wednesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5814 From Morganton, by Perkinsville, Collettsville, Globe, Valle Crucis, Sugar Grove, Boone, Moretz Mill, and Elk Cross Roads, to Jefferson, 79 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m;

Leave Jefferson thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5815 From Lenoir, by Lovelady, Catawba View, and Wittenburg, to Taylorsville, and back by Little River and Deal's Mills to Lenoir, equal to 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lenoir thursday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Taylorsville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Lenoir same day by 4 p m.

5816 From Burnsville, by Day Book, Jack's Creek, Red Hill, Big Rock Creek, and Limestone Cave, Tenn., to Elizabethton, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p m.

5817 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Egypt, and Ramseytown, to Longmire's Tenn., 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Leave Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same day by 6 p m.

5818 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Paint Gap, Ivy, Democrat, Stockville, and Reem's Creek, to Asheville, 43 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Burnsville monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 6 p m;

Leave Asheville tuesday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same days by 6 p m.

5819 From Marion, by Black Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Edneyville, to Hendersonville, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville next day by 11 a m;

Leave Hendersonville thursday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Marion next day by 6 p m.

5820 From Sugar Grove, by Sody and Trade, Tenn., to Taylorsville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sugar Grove friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 1 p m;

Leave Taylorsville friday at 1½ p m;

Arrive at Sugar Grove next day by 10 a m.

5821 From Cedar Creek, by White Rock and Big Laurel, to Ivy, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cedar Creek tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m;

Leave Ivy monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Cedar Creek same day by 6 p. m.

5822 From Paint Rock, by Cato and Bridgeport, to Newport, Tenn., 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Paint Rock saturday at 12 m;

Arrive at Newport same day by 6 p m;

Leave Newport sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Paint Rock same day by 1 p m.

5823 From Ivy, by Clay, Flag Pond Tenn., Clear Branch and Indian Creek, to Longmire's, Ten., 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's same day by 6 p m;

Leave Longmire's sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5824 From Ivy, by Gabriel's Creek and Bull Creek, to Walnut Creek, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Walnut Creek same day by 12 m;

Leave Walnut Creek saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5825 From Grassy Creek, by Childsville, Yellow Mountain, Cranberry Forge, Roan Mountain, Tenn., and Dog River Cove, to Elizabethton, Tenn., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grassy Creek every wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton thursday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Grassy Creek next day by 8 p m.

5826 From Franklin, by Clayton, Ga., and Tiger, to Clarksville, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Franklin tuesday and friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Clarksville next days by 6 p m;

Leave Clarksville monday and thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Franklin next days by 12 m.

5827 From Franklin, by Cowee and Alarka, to Chilhowee, 69 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Chilhowee next saturday by 12 m;

Leave Chilhowee monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Franklin next wednesday by 6 p m.

5828 From Turtletown, by Kinsey's Store, Hiwassee Copper Mines, Pierceville, Chestnut Gap, and Santa Lucah, Ga., to Elijay, 48 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Turtletown monday at 3 p m;

Arrive at Elijay next day by 9 p m;

Leave Elijay wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Turtletown next day by 10 a m.

5829 From Murphy, by Ivy Log, Ga., to Blairsville, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 12 m.

5830 From Murphy, by Nottla, Rollin, Hot House, Edom and Santa Lucah, to Elijay, Ga., 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Elijay same day by 8 p m;

Leave Elijay saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 8 p m.

5831 From Quallatown, by Jonathan's Creek, to Waynesville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown monday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville same day by 12 m;

Leave Waynesville monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Quallatown same day by 8 p m.

5832 From Quallatown, by Governor's Island, Stikoih, Alarka, and Fort Montgomery, to Valley Town, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m;

Leave Valleytown thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

5833 From Greenville, S. C., by Jones Gap and Davidson's River, to Hendersonville, N. C., 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville same day by 8 p m;

Leave Hendersonville saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 8 p m.

5834 From Blairsville, by McEolia, Brasstown, Fort Hembree, and Tusquittee, to Aquone, 36 miles, once a week.

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree monday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Aquone same day by 12 m;

Leave Aquone monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree tuesday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.

5835 From Casher's Valley to Clayton, Ga., — miles and back, once a week.

Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State of ——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeable to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz.

for the annual sum of
dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of —— undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro,' Greensboro,' Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits or other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th Section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*"

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids.*" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large*, and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed.—The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

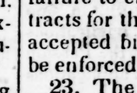
Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

12w.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.



THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six.

W. CRAWFORD.

January 4, 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000	Beaver	Skins,
1,000	Otter	"
10,000	Coon	"
10,000	Gray Fox	"
10,000	Red Fox	"
10,000	Black Fox	"
10,000	Wild Cat	"
20,000	Mink	"
50,000	Opossum	"
50,000	Rabbit	"
50,000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.